# WASHINGTON.

Important Proclamation by the President.

### ANARCHY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Armed Bands Ordered to Disperse in Twenty Days.

Mr. Sumner's St. Domingo Resolution Before the Senate.

Washington, March 24, 1871. Proclamation by the President on Disorders in South Carolina-The Military Power to be Used to Enforce the Laws.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

Whereas it is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened." against domestic vio-

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of opstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on applibation of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed: and

Whereas I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are new disturbing the peace and salety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein, and

Whereas the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned and to enforce the due execution of the laws, and

Whereas the laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation. command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons comprising the unlawful compinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective ses within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-U. S. GRANT. fitth.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

New England Strategy Successful-Sumner's St. Domingo Resolutions Before the Senate-A New York Senator Flanked.

Senator Sumner, with his accustomed persistency brought forward his St. Domingo resolutions again to-day, and finally succeeded not only in getting them introduced and read, but an order made to print them. Senater Conkling, who is a very bitter oppo nent of Sumner and an equally active friend of the President, led the forces against the introduction of the resolutions. He made the point of order that in view of the passage by the Senate of the Anthony resolution, restricting legislation to a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux, Sumner's ons could not be received, much less con sidered. Yesterday, when Sumner failed to get in his resolutions, the chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. Anthony. To-day the Vice President was in the chair. He ruled that there was nothing in the Anthony resolution to prohibit the introduction of Sumner's resolutions, which were not in the nature of legislation. Conkling, who seemed par-ticularly averse to the reading of the resoutions, questioned the correctness of the Vice President's ruling, whereupon Colfax, who has all the parliamentary laws and precedents ever framed or made at his tongue's end, just as a school boy has his alphabet, immediately turned to several precedents which justified his decision was not convinced, but the resolutions were read. This was one point for Sumner. The next thing was to get them introduced, printed and placed on the calendar. Had Conkling maintained the position which he took at the outstart this after the resolutions had been read he rose, and in a sort of sarcastic way, announced that he had no objection to any particular resolutions being offered by any Senator. He intimated that if Sumner had asked unanimous consent to introduce the resoluwily Massachuseits Senator took Conkling at his word, and, taking what the latter had said in good faith, appealed to the Senate for unanimous consen to get in the resolutions. Probably Conkling did not expect this result, but, in view of what he had just said, he could not very well object, and the resolutions were introduced. Sumner sat down and laughed heartly over his success. The people in the galleries seemed to sympathize with him, for they not only saughed at the discomflure of Conkling, but broke out into a hearty applause, which was speedily checked by the Chair. Sumner gave notice that he had a speech ready to deliver in support of the allegations contained in the resolutions, and that he would sustain every word of them by the testimony of official documents. The speech is quite lengthy, and is said to be very severe, though not personal, upon the President's course towards Hayti. He will probably deliver it on Monday.

Republican Opposition to Conferring Additional Powers Upon the President. The select House committee of nine, to which was referred the special message of the President upon she condition of the South, held a meeting to-day, but came to no conclusion. Two important mem bers of the committee, General Butler and Mr. Dawes, are absent from the city and could not be present at the meeting to-day. There was an in formal discussion of that feature of the President's message which asks that additional power be conferred on the Executive. The republicans upon the committee, with the exception of Judge Sheilabarger, the chairman, were generally against conferring such on the President, even temporarily. Of course the democrats are against it in every shape. They will oppose all legislation of the kind suggested by the President in his message. The President's Proclamation on South Carolina Affairs.

The proclamation of the President issued to-day relative to South Carolina and the disturbances there will serve to strengthen the position of those republicans who have been asserting the existence

of the Ku Klux at the South. At the end of twenty days mentioned in the proclamation it is the pur pose of the President, should the disturbances comtinue, to throw a large force of cavalry into South Carolina to put an end to them.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:-

Horsfix O. Newcomb, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; James T. Rapler, Assessor Internal Revenus, Second district of Alabama; Whilam D. Franklin, Register at Chillicothe, Ohlo; James Rowe, Receiver, Chillicothe, Ohlo; William Stephens, Register, Wallawalla, Washington Territory; Anderson Cox, Receiver, Wallawalla, Washington Territory; David T. Corbin, United States Attorney for South Carolina; Wulliam Found, Postmasier, Tankton, Da-

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of El F. Jennings to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Alabama.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:-

the Senate to-day:—

Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Joseph Rowe, to be Receiver of Public Money at Chillicothe, Ohio; William B. Franklin, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

To be Chilectors of Internat Recense.—John Yager, for the Twelfth district of Illinois; William H. Robb, for the Eighth district of Onio; Joseph Mason, for the Twenty-second district of New Tork.

Assessors of Internat Revenue.—Charles Stephani, for the Sixth district of Illinois; George W. Graham, for the Fourth district of Virginia; Horace Candee, for the Twenty-third district of New York.

Judge Otto's Resignation. Judge Otte, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has resigned, the resignation to take effect upon the nomination of his successor.

Subscriptions to the New Loan. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were two and a half million dollars.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina. Governor Holden came to Washington to testify before the Senate select committee on Southern outrages, but having been taken sick he has no testified. His removal on the impeachment from the Governorship of North Carolina took place during his absence from that State. He is still here, as are also Judge Settle, who was a principal witness in the Senate investigation, and Colonel Kirk, the commander of the militia of North Carolina, who was prominent in the Alamance and Caswell county

Lieutenaut Governor Ransier, of South Carolina

together with twenty or more others, including members of the Legislature of that State, white and colored, have arrived here. Their business has ref-

#### THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

No Business Transacted Yesterday-More Gastronomic Diplomacy in Prespect-Th Fishery Question Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871. The English members of the Joint High Commis sion were engaged to-day in preparing the mail for the home government, and as Secretary Fish was obliged to attend the session of the Cabinet, there was no meeting of the Joint High Commission to day. The English Commissioners dined at home, and at nine o'clock this evening visited the rest dence of Senator Sprague and paid their respects to Chief Justice Chase.

This afternoon Secretary Fish called on the British Commissioners at their residence to pay his respects. To-morrow evening Sir Edward Thornton will give a dinner to the Commissioners at his resi

The Commission have not got beyond the fishery question, and there does not seem to be much prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the points of dispute between the Canadians and our New England fishermen.

It is understood that Colonel John Warren, who claims redress for imprisonment in England, has been informed that his memorial will brought up for consideration whenever opportunity shall present itself. The present indications are that the consideration of claims of this class is, to say the least, exceedingly remote. In this connection it is stated that all claimants will receive timely public notice, should any arrangement be made for the adjustment of their claims, as to what may be required from them in the way of additional papers or testimony.

# RELIEF FOR SUFFERING FRANCE.

For some time past the Chamber of Commerce here have been collecting and transmitting funds for the relief of the sufferers by the war in France This money has been sent to a committee in Lon don, which committee chose one of its members. Mr. H. T. Parker, who, at some personal sacrifice, went to Dieppe, keuen and other places as the almoner of New York's beneficence. Letters have just been received by the Chamber, in which Mr. town and canton of Dieppe contains 24,000 inhabittown and canton of Dieppe contains 24,000 inhabitants. The Reiief Committee of that town provides for 116 families of soldiers and fifty-one families of sallors left destitute, to whom they pay acout 5,000f. Per month, and will have to do so for at least a year. A month's subscription was left in their hands. At Granu and Petit Conronne the Germans were still in possession March 6, and had sacked both places and broken and destroyed what they could not use or send away; 10,000 francs were left there. The same was true of the village of Monlineux, which has been the scene of three severe conflicts from December 30 to January 4; 15,000 francs were left there. In the Department of the Seme inferieure 2,300 persons are supported at a cost of 20,000 francs per month; Mr. Parker left 10,000 francs for their aid. Reuen has been sustaining 34,000 people—wives and children of workmen out of employment during the winter. In Bourg Acnard thirty lamilies out of 1,200 inhabitants are utterly destitute, and for their relief 2,000 francs were left with the relief committee. Bourg Theronid, a village of 700 inhabitants, was so completely sacked by the Germans that the people had nothing to eat for two days, and then were glad to pick up the crimbs thrown away by the soldiers; 2,000 francs were left, and a similar amount at Hebecourt. Mr. Parker was to investigate the distress at Rouen and alterwards proceed to Paris. ants. The Reitef Committee of that town provides

# PETER COOPER'S PREDICAMENT.

Miraculous Escape of the Venerable Philan-

thropist.
At noontime yesterday Mr. Peter Cooper was driving up Liberty street in that antique vehicle of his so well known to New Yorkers. The ancient gentieman was looking well and hearty, and was apparently thinking of some charitable enterprise when suddenly a heavy truck, which was just in front of Mr. Cooper's gig, gave a lurch backward, the wheels having struck the Guidet stone pavement on Broadway, which is a few inches higher that the Micolson on Liberty street. Mr. Cooper's gig was forced back on another truck and between the two it was overturned, and the philanthropic octogenarian dumped out and into the arms of a genule Jerseyman, who had observed the predicament in which the venerable Peter was placed, and had prepared himself so as to assist him. He held the ancient gentleman safely in his arms and put him on his feet with a whole body, unnurt, but with a mind somewhat ruined—not to say excited. Mr. Cooper's horse was gentle, as gentle as himself, and stood quite still during the trying moment. Had he been victous or too spirited the affair might not have gone so well with the gelatine gatherer of Gotham. the wheels having struck the Guidet stone

#### FEMALE M. D.'S. Woman's Medical College Alumni Associa-

tion. The first annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary was held last evening in the college lecture room, No. 180 Second avenue. The hall was well filled, chiefly by ladies, who listened to the proceedings with great attention, Mrs. C. A. Loring, M. D., presiding. That lady, on behalf of the faculty, extended her cordial greeting to the young lady students. Dr. William B. Lewis then delivered the salutatory address, after which the report of the college historian was read by Miss E. B. Phelips, M. D. The exercises were concluded by a few appropriate remarks by Professor Arthur M. Edwards.

Among those who occupied the platform were Mr. Willott, president of the trustees of the Medical College, Mrs. Professor Emily Blackwell and Mrs. Dr. Morgan.

Owing to an accident to the gas meter the measure was well filled, chiefly by ladies, who listened Morgan.

Owing to an accident to the gas meter the meeting was not called to order until nearly nine o'clock.

MADISON, Wis., March 24, 1871. The Wisconsin Legislature practically closed its session to-day. The final adjournment takes place to-morrow at noon. The veto by Governor Fairchild of Mr. Deli's Improvement bill was sustained in the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 33.

The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption in the passage of the bill, and also what influences, it any, were brought to bear on the Governor, the committee to report at the next session of the Legislature.

# THE BRITISH ARMY.

Radical Onslaught on an Aristoeratic Stronghold.

Parliamentary Movement for a Reduction of the Force and Reform in the Command.

Premier Gladstone's Defence—The Cabinet Sustained-Outline of the New Bill.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, March 24, 1871. The popular agitation against the aristocratic sysem of the purchase of commissions in the British army is maintained rigorously by the radicals The ement for its abolition gains strength daily out of doors, and is still more favorably received inside

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable telegram to-day that during the session of the House of Commons 12st night Mr. Mundella caused a deep ation by moving the following resolution:

That while the House approves of the principle of the measure for the abolition of the system of the purchase of commissions in the army, it believes that the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase of expenditure from the ordinary estimates.

The Premier, Gladstone, in opposing the motion, gave many arguments why the House should reserve of the government and its past conduct, and stated that the habitual economy of the government was only suspended for a time by the diplomatic pressure of the exigencies of the late war on the Continent.

Messrs. George Dixon and Jacob Bright, both nembers for Birmingham, made speeches in eloquent denunciation of ministerial extravagance. and accusing the government of having violated its Mr. Cardwell. Secretary of War, having spoken in

reply, a division of the House was called for, and the government was sustained by a majority of 204. Mr. Leatham, member for Huddersfield, submit ted a motion for the reduction of the proposed increase in the army to twenty thousand men which, on a division, was rejected by 230 majority.

The Cost of the Army-The Money Burden

Still Heavier on the People. The British army estimates for the support of the orce during the military year-from June, 1871, to June, 1872-have been issued. They amount to a total of £15,851,700, but from this a deduction must be made of £1,154,000, as representing the estimated exchequer extra receipts, leaving the net charge £14,697,700. The net expenditure last year was £11,665,985, and in 1869-70 it amounted to £12,444,765. The estimates for the current year are therefore the heaviest of any presented to Parliament since Mr. Cardwell's appointment to the Ministry of War. With five exceptions, there is an increase in every item of expenditure on the regular forces. Among the principal items of increase are £640,000 for regimental pay, £237,300 for mintia pay, £307,300 for provisions, transport, £c.; £237,000 for clothing, £995,400 for "supply, manufacture and repair of war-like and other stores:" £288,400 for superintending establishments, and £73,300 for the volunteers. The total vote for the effective services is £13,564,200, as against £10,668,200 twelve months ago. The regular forces to be provided for number 133,201, or more by 19,990 than were included in last year's estimates. This increase was voted upon an army supplementary estimate presented to Parilament in August last, and the additional expense was provided for by a vote of credit for £2,000,000 taken at the same time. With five exceptions, there is an increase in

Purchase sud Sale of Commissions Abolition For the information of her Majesty's subjects

abroad we publish in the HERALD to-day the main eints of "the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871"the title by which the bill brought forward by Mr. Cardwell will, if passed, be known. It is divided into five parts. The first part treats of the abolition of purchase. It provides that after a certain day, to be named by order of the Queen in Council, no shall be made of the commission of any officer in her Majesty's forces. It appears that by the 5th and 6th King Edward VI., chap. 16, and by 49th King George III., chap. 126, an exemption was made against the penalties named in those acts in favor of persons concerned in the case of purchase and exchange of commissions; but by the new bill these exemptions are to be repealed, and the penalties of those acts are to be put in force against all offenders.

After the said day no officer shall acquire any pecuniary interest in any commission, but every officer holding a salable commission shall, on his retirement, be entitled to receive, on application to the ment, be entitled to receive, on application to the commissioners appointed under the act, such price or sum as foliows:—Where such officer is permitted to retire from a regiment in the army under circumstances in which, it this act had not passed, he would have been permitted to retire by sale of his commission, he shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to the estimated price at which the commission held by him on the said appointed day would have been satable if this act had not passed. Provided that the number of officers of each rank and branch of the service entitled to retirement shall not, without the sanction of the Treasury, exceed the largest number who have retired in any of the preceding five years, deducting those who have exchanged from half-pay to sell. The "estimated price at which a commission would have been salable if this act had not passed" shall in this act be the regulation price of such commission together with the over-regulation price, if any. "The regulation price of a commission" shall mean the price authorized to be given at the time of the passing of this act; and, in the case of an officer holding on the said appointed day a commission, the full price of which (if such commission were sold on that day) he would not be entitled to receive, shall include any allowance made in respect of such commission by the said warrant and regulation on account of service, whether performed before or after the said appointed day. The rate at which the value of such service as aforesaid shall be calculated shall be fifty pounds for every year of home service, and £100 for every year of foreign service, except in the case of service performeding the ranks, the value of which service shall be calculated at the rate of twenty-fire pounds for ever year of foreign service which service shall be calculated at the rate of twenty-five pounds for every year of home service and fifty pounds for ever vear of foreign service. "The over regulation price" of a commission in any regiment shall be the customary sum, if any, pay-able in that regiment beyond the regulation price on the occasion of such commission being vacated, and shall be determined by the commissioners, as nearly as may be, according to the custom preva-lent in the regiment prior to January 1, 1871.

# WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24-7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours The low pressure Thursday evening over Lake Champlain has moved rapidly down the valley of the St. Lawrence. Minor areas of low baromete in the Southern and Middle States have moved rapidly, with brisk winds, in a northeast erly direction. The lowest barometer is now south of the Bay of Fundy. The highest pressure extends from Tennessee to Northern Michigan and from Pennsylvania to Mississippi into which region it has moved from the Northwestern plains. The pressure is falling rapidly in Nebraska, with increasing temperature, and is rising on the Pacific coast. Fair and cool weather has generally prevailed to-day east of the Mississippi Threatening weather and a rapid rise in the ther mometer is now reported from the extreme north

Probabilities. It is probable that on Saturday an area of low

parometer will develop in the northwestern stations and more southeasterly. Partially cloudy weather, with tresh winds, will probably prevait on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Lakes.

# BURIED ALIVE.

Four Men Injured by an Embankment Accident

in Brooklyn.

An accident of a serious, if not fatal, character occurred yesterday at an embankment at the Boulevard on New Sackett street, in East Brooklyn. It appears a number of laborers were digging at the embankment when a quantity of caved in and burled them. Their companions worked with a will, and in a few moments had them exhumed, but three were almost lifeless when taken out. The fourth was but a few moments had them exhumed, but three were almost hieless when taken out. The fourth was but slightly injured and went to his home. His companions, who were less fortunate, were John Ros. well, who resides in Washington avenue, and Michael and Leonard Tootes, who reside at No. 19 Baxter street, New York. Stretchers were precured and they were removed to the hospital in charge of Sergeant O'Berine, of the Fourth precinct. Iwo of the men, it is said, were so badly injured that their recovery is copsidered doubtful.

#### ROUMANIA.

Mob Assault on Germans in Bucharest-The Question of the East.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, March 24, 1871. I have to report to the HERALD the occurrence of very serious events in this city:-

While the German residents were engaged in cele orating the oirthday of the Emperor William, on the 22d inst., they were attacked by a mob, and several persons were injured during a melee which ensued The North German Consul, who was present, was roughly handled by the rioters.

The Ministers and Prefect of Police have resigned in consequence, it is alleged, of the affray and its probable dangerous consequences.

Prince Charles of Roumania-His Executive

Danger and Policy. Scarcely a month has elapsed since Prince Charles of Roumania declared publicly—as we reported in the HERALD at the moment-and in the most emphatic "that he is neither willing nor able to con tinue the government of his country unless the European Powers consent to lend him a helping hand for the overthrow of the existing Rou manian constitution." In other words, he avows his inability to maintain his position, if he cannot count upon their support in carrying out a coup d'état for the effectual destruction of the influ ence which the people now exercise on the govern ment of the country. In confirmation of this intelli gence a letter has been published in the Augsburg Allgemeine, addressed by Prince Charles to a person age of high distinction in North Germany, in white he repeats his fears of being able to sustain himself without the aid of foreign friendly Powers.

This may account, to some extent, for the anti-German nativist riot in Bucharest.

#### THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

Electoral Constitutionalism in Spain.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MADRID, March 24, 1871. The result of the parliamentary elections for members of the Spanish Cortes—a constitutional event which was watched with very great interest-has

been made public by official certificate. I transmit the gross numbers, stated according to the political party classification which prevails in Spain, to the HERALD by cable, as follows, viz .:-IN THE LOWER CHAMBER-Carlists, 50; Republi cans. 45; Moderates, 15; Montpensierists, 13; Minis

SENATE-132 Ministerialists and 19 opposition members.

The King's government has attained, as will be een, a strong working parliamentary majority, a fact which is accepted in Madrid as very hopeful to the cause of the constitution and the steady main-

Royal Congratulations from Portugal.

MADRID, March 24, 1871. I am enabled to report to the HERALD, by cable, that his Majesty the King of Portugal has congratu lated King Amadeus and his Queen upon "their peaceable accession to the throne of Spain," and conferred various Portuguese orders on the royal pair through his Minister in Madrid.

#### ENGLAND.

The Question of Reclamation on France-Philan thropy Towards Ireland-Preparing for Easter Enjoyments.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 24, 1871.

The miscellaneous or general business transacted in Parliament this evening was not of particular

cable that in the House of Commons Mr. Stansfeld announced that "the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was adverse to making reclamations on France for injuries to British subjects residing in

that country." Mr. Gladstone followed with the statement that "the government was 'not disposed to press the claims against France for the property of British subjects which had been destroyed.

Mr. Gregory moved a resolution looking to the improvement of laborers' cottages in Ireland.

The motion was supported by the Marquis of Hartington and others. It was announced that the Easter recess of Parliament would commence on the 4th and last until the

#### 17th of April. The Policy Towards China.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. In the House of Lords to-day debate arose on the policy of the British government towards China, which was denounced by Earl Grey and the Duke of Somerset.

Earl Granville stated "that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese treaty port with orders to act in cases of outrage after communi cating with the Legation at Pekin."

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said, "the government had no intention of prosecuting any of the speakers at a recent democratic republican meeting in London for the use of alleged treasonable lauguage."

# THE PACIFIC COAST.

Avenging a Sister's Honor-Trial of Denuis Gunn for Shooting Edward Murphy-A San Francisco Will Case. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1871.

The trial of Dennis Gunn, the murderer of Edward Murphy, concluded in the Fourth District Court this evening. It was shown that on the 31st of De cember Gunn received an anonymous letter telling mm his sister, fifteen years of age, had been de bauched by Murphy, who was a notorious seducer having three wives living. He immediately charged having three wives living. He immediately charged his sister with the fact, and she acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went on the street, found Murphy and shot him down. The defence proved that Aurphy's character was abominable; that he had boasted of seducing Miss Gunn under a promise of marriage, and that Gunn's character was good. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," being out only a few minutes. The whole audience burst into cheers, which could not be repressed. The court instantly adjourned.

The widow of the late Horace Hawes will contest his will and the deed for the foundation of Mount Eagle University, which was made just before his death, on the ground of insanity. The will gives her \$2.500, and provides that in case she contests the will she shall have nothing. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000.

# THE REPUBLICAN RUMPUS.

That republican sub-committee charged with the investigation of the irregularities in the republican party in this city met last evening at the headquarters. Twenty-third street and Broadway, General Cochrane in the chair and all the members of the committee present. The sport of the evening was the trouble in the Eleventh District Association, a full account of which appeared in the HERALD on the day following the committee's last meeting. The fun last evening was not very enlivening, and partun last evening was not very enlivening, and partook rather of the solemn character. Ex-Judge
white, in the most formal manner, read the charges
he had prepared against the Eleventh District Assotion. Then followed an equally carefully prepared
reply by a member of the impeached association;
after which Colonel Bliss made his appearance in
high style, grinding some little axe, all about which
he knows himself, and in the meantime some of the
small fry participated in the wrangle. After a few
hours' hifalutin taiking, most of which was done in
the hope of its being reported in the Herald to-day,
the committee adjourned to Friday evening next,
when the dose is to be repeated.

# BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL.

Спісадо, Магей 24, 1871. A few days since, at High Prairie, near Leaven worth, Kan., while John Celf was engaged in cleaning out a well, the walls caved in and buried him deep in the earth. Everybody supposed he was crushed to death, and the process of digging him out was very slow. Five days after the accident he was reached and found to be alive. As soon as he was taken out he declared himself all right. He drank a glass of whiskey, ate some food and smoked a pipe of tobacco. Several hours afterwards he commenced sinking. and soon died without a structure.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Exciting Day in the Lower House.

THE CATVAL BILL.

Personalities Between Field and Goodrich.

VILLAGE EXCISE BILL THE CAUSE.

THE CANAL QUESTION

ALBANY, March 24, 1871.

has been the great stock in trade of the raging canawlers of both houses, ever since the opening of the sassion, and the speeches that have already been made upon the subject in its various phases would make a very respectable volume in point of bulk. However, the honorable gentlemen who are sufficiently familiar with the practical workings of our canals to speak intelligently upon the subject are few and far between, both in the Assembly and the Senate. The consequence is that a democrat, after displaying considerable heat and fume in a debate on some particular matter, of which the canal interests are no small part and parcel, often finds out when he resumes his seat that he has all along been wasting his precious breath for the benefit of the policy to which his party is opposed. The republicans are sometimes infortunate enough to get themselves into the same rather disagreeable position, but not quite so often as the other side. Still, the democrats have, by all odds, among their number the best posted man on canals in either house, and, as a general rule, they let him do the heavy canal work and

TRAVEL THE TOWPATH altogether on his own hook when the subject be-comes more than usually difficult to be handled as against the other side. This "canawler" is Mr. Hardenburgh. He has already delivered about all the big canal speeches that he can possibly get a chance to deliver this session, and some tir he made his last stand on a bill to abolish the superintendents of canal repairs, which gives the Canal Commissioners power, "each upon his division," to keep the canals in good and navigable condition. The bill is generally conceded to be a very good one, although it has not as yet succeeded in getting safely through the Senate, where the superintendents, it would appear. have many admirers, even if the system by which they make their living has not. There are now thirty-one superintendents, each of wnom gets very well paid for the trouble of having A HOST OF OVERSKERS

and lock-tenders under him, who do all the hard work and draw the smallest wages. Besides, the canal debt. I believe, is still somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000, and the friends of economy in both houses are of the opinion that the bill, in a saving point of would be a good one, particularly if the tolls are to be reduced as low as some of the members are working to have them reduced. Well, the bill is now quietly biding its time in the Senate, and no one in the House had the slightest idea of its appearing in the Assembly for a week at least, until to-day, when, to all appearances, the self same bill of the Uister

county Senatore, ame up for a third reading on motion of Mr. G. D. Lerd. It was printed, had Hardenburgh's amea attached to it as the introducer "in the Senate," and looked in every way correct to those who were not familiar with the provisions of the bill that drew forth from Hardenburgh's such a leng speech when it was made a special order some days ago. However, the cat was made to CRAWL OUT OF THE BAG by an inquisitive member, who wanted to know what committee had had it under consideration. The fact is that the bill was entirely a new one, or rather Hardenburgh's had been so amended, and printed as amended, that no person could tell where an original provision had been allowed to remain or where any of the amendments came in Tengykt, the Scowing growser from Seneca, in his anxiety to say something as usual about what he knows nothing of, advocated the bill as signing the arguments of the members who said they had not been able to read it, and put his foot in it badly by saying that he had days before carefully read the bill and studied it over. How he could have done so, in view of the fact that the copy put in the nancis of the Clerk was the only copy of the bill in existence, was rather a mystery, and a loud guidaw greeted him from all sides when he made his "studied" assertion. The discovery of course led to its squeiching then and there, and a vote to reconsider the vote by which it was lost was adopted and the bill referred to the Canal Committee. There it will come face to face with the true bill and will be shortlived afterwards. Now people who have no idea how very peculiar laws are sometimes passed in the Legislature, or who believe that before a oil is voted upon every member has had time previously to look into it, can take the way this bill was cooked up as an example of dozens of other bills that are sneaked it hater the same fashion, and often sticceed in escaping detection. This style of legislation is a disgrace not only to those who father it, but to hose who white he supplied of the fact

lasted. Littlejohn look a hand in, as usual, and denounced the bill because it repealed the wholesome
provision of the other Excise law, that no license
should be granted unless on the recommendation of
twenty respectable men of the town or village in
which the applicant resided. He then isunched out
about the "floodgates of intoxication" that was
sweeping over the State, which brought Alvord to
his feet, who exclaimed that if it was a wrong to
self intoxicating higher, it was a wrong to legalize
it. The debate became quite lively for several
minutes after this, and, amid much excitament, the
vote on the amendment that there should be but minutes after this, and, amid much excitement, the vote on the amendment that there should be but one board of excise in a town containing one or more villages was taken and lost by 63 nays to 62 yeas. The bill was then put on its final passage, when a VERY LUDICROUS SCENE

ensued. Many of the members sprang to their feet and began to cry out all in the same breath to be excused from voting. They were all, nowever promptly denied the privilege by the House. It was in vain that dozens of the rural folks attempted to promptly denied the privilege by the House. It was in van that dozens of the rural folks attempted to dedge the issue and escape the odd more of the rural folks attempted to hold everybody was determined to hold everybody was determined to hold everybody else to the mark. The Clerk began to call the roll, and a scampering from the back seats at once took place of members who wanted to be absent. This ruse was discovered, and when the roll was finished the names of the absentees were called, and finally a motion for a call of the House was made by a New Yorker. This was voted down, when one by one the absentees were smoked out of their miding places and the vote was announced—66 yeas to 53 mays—and the bill was declared carried.

As if this had not been excitement enough for one day, Mr. Littlejohn ruised quite an excitement when it was announced that the Railroad Committee had reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Albany and New York Transportation company. As a member of the committee he had reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the had reported favorably upon the bill to heorporate the had reported favorably upon the bill to heorporate the heads of the committee had reported favorably upon the bill to heorporate the heads of the deverbeen discussed or read in the committee, and he raised his voice against it in the name of the people whom it was intended to rob. "There are monopolies enough already," said he, "who are raising the rate of freight, so that it will soon be almost impossible to get

THE PROBUCTS OF THE WEST

up Philadelphia and Montreal, and other cities in other States. This bill gives the corporators power to take our canals, and authorizes them to take she towpaths to the exclusion of the people." These remarks created the greatest consternation among the members of the Railroad Committee, and Mr. Irving called Littlejohn's attention to the fact that every member of the committee had had a copy of the bill in his possession for several days, and ample time to study it over. Littlejohn wound up finally by making a motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Canals, and amid the greatest confusion imaginable, the motion was carried by a

confusion imaginable, the motion was carried by vote of 67 to 45. METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
Senator Banks introduced a resolution providing that Edward P. Parker, James Trumbuil, Paul C. Coffin, Henry L. Siote, Joseph B. Poliock, James Morau, John J. Holmes and others may associate themselves for the purpose of forming a company to accept and execute any trust created by mortgage made by any railroad or other corporation, to secure its bonds or other obligations lawfunly made or

made by any railroad or other corporation, to secure its bonds or other obligations lawfully made or issued, and appointing such company trustee. Capital stock, \$200,000.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the following nominations of Governor Hoffman as Commissioners of Public Charities:—John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, for the Third Judicial district, Wilham N. Coit, of Clinton county, for the Fourth Judicial district, vice Edward W. Foster, whose term of office has expired.

To be Trustees of the State Institution of the Blind:—Sanford, Wilbur, of Batavia (reappointment), and Heffry J. Glowacki, of Batavia, vice L. A. Hayward, whose term has expired.

Senator Lewis introduced a bill providing that all coporations known as steam boiler inspection and insurance companies may issue certificates under the following rules:—That in each case where certificates are issued the inspection shall have been made in all respects in accordance with law, and said details be forwarded to the chief inspector of the State.

A joint meeting of the Englined Committees of

said details be forwarded to the chief inspector of the State.

A joint meeting of the Railroad Committees of both houses of the Legislature will be held in the Capitol on Wednesday next, 29th inst., when the general management of railroads in this State will be discussed. Several coards of trade and others interested in the transportation of freight have determined to be represented. Petitions bearing the signatures of 25,000 persons have been presented to the Legislature praying for relief from unjust and offensive railroad management.

THE EHE CLASSIFICATION REPEAL BILL.

At a meeting of the Railroad Committee this morning Mr. Liftlejohn moved to take a vote on the report of the Erie Classification Repealing bill, but Mr. Flagg asked postponement, as he had not yet concluded the writing of the report. Some discussion ensued as to the delay, when, Mr. Flagg promising to have the report ready to-morrow morning, the postponement was carried.

The Joint Committee on THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER
was also to have a final meeting this morning, but
the Senate portion of the committee failed to appear.

the Schate portion of the committee failed to appear.

THOSE VILLANOUS "JOBS."

about twenty of which have been sneaked into the Legislature in various shapes, and which are commonly known as claim bills, having been made the special order for this evening in the lower House, the home-loving members, despite themselves, had to remain over. The entire evening was spent in considering the jobs, and many of their peculiar beauties were shown up by Messrs. Littlejohn and Fields. Severai of the members of me Senatewhich, by the way, adjourned in the afternoon to Monday evening next—were on the floor of the House during the debate. To-morrow the Assembly will also adjourn at half-past twelve to Monday evening.

#### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

ALBANT, March 24, 1871.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, being the amendments to the introduced by Mr. Tweed yesterday.

Incorporating the Continental Loan and Trust Company. Providing for improving streets in New York.

Amending the act relative to elections in the city of New

Incorporating the Progress Ciub in the city of New York. Incorporating the Lutheran Emigrants' House Association Incorporating the Anglo American Loan and Trust Con

pany.
Incorporating the Troy Security Loan Company.
Regulating the construction and protection of railroad crossings in Westchester.
To lay one courtyards in Brooklyn.
Amending she act for widening and improving Union street, Brooklyn.
Amending the act in relation to the Court House in the Third Jadielas district in New York.
Incorporating the Schemectary Water Company.
Compelling the New York Central Railroad Company to change the name of stations in the town of Aiden, Eric courty.

Appropriating money to the Hudson River state Hospital Incorporating the Singing Society Germania of Pough eepsie,
Allowing further costs in suits brought by working women,
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the Metropolitan Loan and Frust C. mpany.

By Mr. Facer.—Incorporating the Staten Island North Side
Railroad Company.

Railroad Company.

REQUISING the construction and for the protection of railroad crossings in Westchester county.

Amending the charter of the New York Commercial Warehouse Company.

Authorizing the appointment of a public administrator for erporating the American Acclimatization Society.

ent Company.
Amending the New York Wharfage Rates laws.
Regulating the writing of medical prescriptions.
Providing for security for the performance of contracts
unblic work. on public works.

Relative to improvements in the counties of Westchester and New York and to provide facilities of computers between them.

ALBANY, March 24, 1871. BILLS PASSED.

In aid of the Child's Hospital at New York city. Regulating the sale of patent rights.

Providing for a swing bridge over Buffalo creek

Amending the charter of the village of Geddes as to cor Making appropriations to the Boys and Girls' Lodgin

House.

Increasing the jurisdiction of civil and criminal courts in

Increasing the jurisdiction of civil and criminal courts in Brooklyn.

PEROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF GANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

G. P. LORD introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Ganals, and giving additional powers to the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Lord moved that ine bill be now passed. Carried.

On calling the roll Mesers Durfee, J. W. Hill, Howe, Hugsted, Jacobs and others protested against such hasty action on such an important measure. They voted no. The accombers on learning the nature of the proceedings changed they vote on the bill to such an extent that the bill was defeated by a vote of 30 to 78, though many expressed themselves in favor of the principle contained therein.

Mr. FIELDS moved a reconsideration, with the view to having the bill sent to the Canal Committee and take the usual course. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was referred to the Canal Committee and take the usual course. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was referred to the Canal Committee.

Mr. FIELDS moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which he bill allowing towns to decide upon the question of excise was carried.

Mr. FIELDS them moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to insert a provision for the punishment of persons selling figuors in violation of the law.

Mr. ALVOED moved to amend by not having more than one board of excise in any town.

Mr. LITTLESONN moved to further amend by having a provision that no ilcomes shall be granted without the application of at least twenty-five freeholders. He spoke of the civils of intemperance, and insisted that some provision of law should be adopted to put a check upon it.

Mr. ALVOED moved to general twenty-five foreholders. He spoke of the traffic in intoricating figuors was wrong it should not be included in the continuous constitution of the law and the provision of law should be adopted to put a check upon it.

Mr. ALVOED some proposed to any license system. If the traffic in intoricating fluors

vious question, which was ordered. The question was taken on Mr. Airords motion for one board in each town, and it was iossess to the second to the second town and it was iossess to the second town was ten adopted. The bill was then frecommitted, with instructions to so amend as to provide excise boards with instructions to so amend as to provide excise boards with instructions to so amend as to provide excise boards with instructions to so amend as to provide excise boards with instructions to so amend as to provide excise boards with instructions to so mend as not to have them conflict in their fields.

Mr. FLAGG moved to make the New York Vinduct Railway bill the apecial order for Monday evening boxt. Agreed to NEW YORK AND BUFFALO RAILREAD AND TRANSFORTA.

Mr. FLAGG reported a bill to incorporate the New York and Buffalo Railroad and Tamasportation Company.

Mr. LITTLEORN dissented from this report, and pronunced the most monatrous scheme ever thought of, and which would prive diaastrous to the interests of us neopole. It proposed to take the people's property and place it in the hands of a gigantic monopoly. The effect of this measure would be to drive our commerce into other stakes and through Canada. In the committee no opportunity ab deen and through Canada. In the committee no opportunity ab deen completed to the referred to the Canal Committee. He hoped this would be done and have the bill printed.

Mr. FLAGG stated that the Railroad Committee had considered the bill, and a large majority of the committee had voted in favor of supporting it.

Mr. ALBERGRE agreed with Mr. Littlejohn. He regarded this bill as being the last blow needed to destroy the value and use unless of the canais.

Mr. Littlejohn's motion was carried by a vote of 67 to 45.

The bill relative to the Special Sessions in New York was ordered to a third reading.

Recess until half-past seven this evening.

Evening Sessions.

# The session was devoted to the consideration of private claim bills for canal damages, and a number were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Evening Session.

THE COAL TROUBLES. Report of the Pennsylvania Judiclary Committee on the Coal Troubles-The Arbitra-

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24, 1871. The Committee of the Judiciary have made a report to the Senate relative to the coal troubles. It includes extracts of speeches made at meetings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in England in favor of the arbitration sys-tem, and closes with the following recommenda-

And now, in view of the immense interests in Pennsylva-nia and essewhere depending upon the steady and harmoni-ous working of the anthracite coal trade, the committee are of the opinion that the system which has produced such valuable results in England should be given an immediate trade by its application to the antire anthracite coal region.